

- rump, flanks, and under tail-coverts bright tawny..... *Ch. sclateri*, Ridgw.
- c<sup>2</sup>. Breast, rump, and flanks lighter tawny than in the preceding species; under tail-coverts white, very slightly tinged with tawny. Dimensions smaller than the preceding species ..... *Ch. ibidis*, Stejn.  
[*Ibis*, 1885, pl. i. fig. 2.]

It thus follows that there are, so far as is at present known, five species of *Chasiempis* inhabiting the Sandwich Islands:—

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|-------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. <i>Ch. dolei</i> , Stejneger.    | } Kauai. |
| 2. <i>Ch. sclateri</i> , Ridgway.   |          |
| 3. <i>Ch. gayi</i> , Wilson.        | } Oahu.  |
| 4. <i>Ch. ibidis</i> , Stejneger.   |          |
| 5. <i>Ch. ridgwayi</i> , Stejneger. | Hawaii.  |

Dr. Stejneger inclines to the belief that there still remains a sixth species, a form with tawny wing-markings, the Sandwich Flycatcher of Latham (*Ch. sandwichensis* of Gmelin), the real habitat of which may be one of the islands between Hawaii and Kauai. His reason for this theory is that Latham's description of the Sandwich Flycatcher, *Ch. sandwichensis*, which is plainly that of a species with tawny wing-markings, does not agree in detail with that of either *Ch. sclateri* or *Ch. ibidis*. In his letter to me he further says "that you did not find it there (on Hawaii) may be due either to it having become exterminated, or to a particular misfortune of yours in not coming across it during your stay on that island."

I have in my collection four specimens from Hawaii with tawny wing-markings, but these I take to be immature examples of *Ch. ridgwayi*. Dr. Stejneger, however, may be right, but this is a question I hope will be satisfactorily solved by the time the part of my 'Birds of the Sandwich Islands' including this genus appears.

#### 4. Description of a new Species of the Genus *Himatione* from the Sandwich Islands. By SCOTT B. WILSON, F.Z.S.

[Received January 31, 1891.]

I herewith give a brief description of a new species of *Himatione*, based on a single specimen which I obtained in the district of Kula on the island of Maui, in July 1888. I may mention that I killed it and an immature example of *Himatione sanguinea* at one shot. I have named it after my friend Mr. Dole, whose name is so well known amongst those ornithologists that have studied the Hawaiian Avifauna.

##### HIMATIONE DOLEI, sp. nov.

Crown of the head grey, shading into dull brown-pink, which is tinged on the sides with dull red; rest of the upper parts dusky brown

mottled with greenish buff; beneath, the throat and breast grey, the tips of the feathers brown; belly greenish buff, shading off into white on the under tail-coverts; wing-quills and tail black, the former edged outwardly with a narrow line of white; wing-coverts and secondaries black, edged with brown-pink; irides dark hazel; bill and feet horn-colour.

*Dimensions.* Total length 5·20 inches, wing 3·10, tail 2·20, culmen ·55, tarsus 1·5.

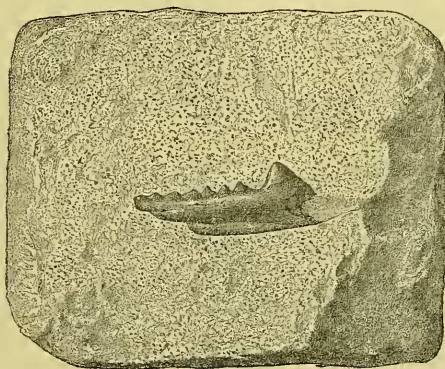
*Hab.* Maui.

5. On British Remains of *Homæosaurus*, with Remarks on the Classification of the Rhynchocephalia. By G. A. BOULENGER.

[Received February 3, 1891.]

The specimen which I have the pleasure of exhibiting before the Society is the greater portion of the left ramus of a mandible which

Fig. 1.



Left mandibular ramus of *Homæosaurus major* (specimen in the College of Surgeons) and *H. maximiliani* (after v. Ammon). Natural size.

agrees, except in the larger size, with that of *Homæosaurus maximiliani*, H. v. Mey.<sup>1</sup>, an Upper Jurassic Rhynchocephalian Reptile, remains of about half a dozen individuals of which are known from Bavaria. The chief interest of this specimen lies in its being believed to be

<sup>1</sup> H. v. Meyer, Jahrb. Miner. 1847, p. 182, and Faun. d. Vorwelt, Rept. Lithogr. Schief. p. 101, pl. xi. (1860).

L. v. Ammon, Abh. bayer. Akad. xv. p. 499, 2 pls. (1885).